* indicates HPC having a low degree of substitution; generally type LH 11 or LH 21.

The capsule is made as follows. The lactose monohydrate, pridinol, and rofecoxib are weighed, mixed and granulated with the hydroxypropylcellulose that has been previously dissolved in purified water. The wet granules are dried, passed through a USP 12 mesh sieve, and blended with microcrystalline cellulose PH 301. No. "0" size capsules are then filled to the desired final capsule weight with the granules and MCC.

EXAMPLE 13

The following general composition is used to prepare an osmotic device that provides an immediate release of a COX-II inhibitor and a controlled release of muscle relaxant. A scale batch was prepared by mixing 8.00 g of pridinol mesylate, 100.00 g of mannitol, 55.00 g of microcrystalline cellulose and 12.0 g of povidone. The mixture was wetted with a blend of 80.00 ml of alcohol (96°) and 100.0 g of PEG 400. The wet blend was granulated and dried at 40-50°C for 2 hours. The dried granulate was then screened and mixed with 2.00 g of colloidal silicon dioxide. This mixture was then mixed to homogeneity with 3.00 g of magnesium stearate. The final blend was tabletted using biconcave 9.00 mm diameter punches. The final core weight is about 190.0 mg with a hardness of about 8-14 kP.

A first composition (forming the semipermeable membrane) was prepared by mixing cellulose acetate (22.80 g) and PEG 400 (1.20 g) in a mixture of 490 ml of acetone and 200 ml of methyl alcohol. This polymer mixture was sprayed onto the tablet cores in a conventional pan coater to obtain film-coated tablets which membranes weighed about 24.0 mg. A 0.50 mm diameter hole was then drilled through one face of the tablet with a laser.

A second composition (forming an inert water soluble coat) was prepared by mixing copolyvidone (1.95 g), titanium dioxide (1.75 g), talc (6.25 g), and Aluminum Lake Ponceau Red (50.00 mg) in isopropyl alcohol. This polymer mixture was sprayed onto the semipermeable membrane coated tablets in a conventional pan coater to obtain film-coated tablets which membranes weight about 10 mg.

INGREDIENT	AMOUNT (mg)	AMOUNT (mg)	AMOUNT (mg)
(Myvaplex 600 P)			
Sodium croscarmellose	10-30	10-30	10-30
Lactose monohydrate	70-300	70-300	70-300
Purified water	5.00	5.00	5.00
Magnesium stearate	1.5-6	1.5-6	1.5-6

The tablets are prepared as follows. Pridinol and Myvaplex 600 P are thoroughly mixed and melt extruded through a 12 USP mesh sieve. The extrudate is spheronized and sieved through a USP 12 mesh. The lactose monohydrate and rofecoxib are mixed and granulated with the hydroxypropylcellulose previously dissolved in purified water. The granules are dried and sieve through a USP 12 mesh screen. The dried granules are blended with the pridinol-containing beads, sodium croscarmellose and magnesium stearate. No. "0" sized capsules are then filled to final weight.

EXAMPLE 3

The following general composition is used to prepare an osmotic device that provides an immediate release of a COX-II inhibitor and a controlled release of muscle relaxant. A scale batch was prepared by mixing 8.00 g of pridinol mesylate, 100.00 g of mannitol, 55.00 g of microcrystalline cellulose and 12.0 g of povidone. The mixture was wetted with a blend of 80.00 ml of alcohol (96°) and 100.0 g of PEG 400. The wet blend was granulated and dried at 40-50°C for 2 hours. The dried granulate was then screened and mixed with 2.00 g of colloidal silicon dioxide. This mixture was then mixed to homogeneity with 3.00 g of magnesium stearate. The final blend was tabletted using biconcave 9.00 mm diameter punches. The final core weight is about 190.0 mg with a hardness of about 8-14 kP.

A first composition (forming the semipermeable membrane) was prepared by mixing cellulose acetate (22.80 g) and PEG 400 (1.20 g) in a mixture of 490 ml of acetone and 200 ml of methyl alcohol. This polymer mixture was sprayed onto the tablet cores in a conventional pan coater to obtain film-coated tablets which membranes